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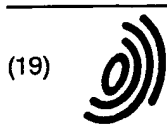
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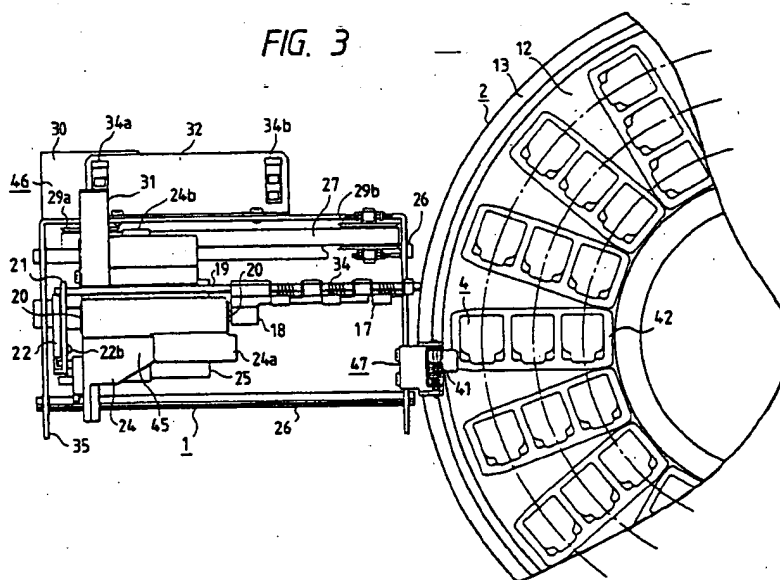
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### (54) Analyzing apparatus

(57) An analyzing apparatus comprises a movable container holding table on which a plurality of the liquid containers are arranged, which each comprises a container body accommodating a liquid such as a reagent, an opening portion, and a cap hinged to the container body. The analyzing apparatus further comprises a cap

manipulator device including a hook for manipulating the cap so as to open and close the opening portion of the liquid container. The liquid in the liquid container whose opening portion is opened is aspirated through the opening portion and delivered to a liquid receiving container.

FIG. 3



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## Description

The present invention relates to an analyzing apparatus, and more particularly to an analyzing apparatus suitable for analyzing a liquid sample.

In recent years, biochemical analyzing apparatuses and immunity analyzing apparatuses are continuously operated for a long time because of centralization of examination and increase in analyzed items. During such a long operation, there occur evaporation of samples and reagents and mixing of dust in the atmosphere into the samples and the reagents since it is natural that the samples and the reagents are being left in the atmosphere for a long time. In particular, change in concentration of a reagent cannot be neglected because it affects the analyzed result. It is, therefore, important to prevent the evaporation.

In the past, there are generally few biochemical analyzing apparatuses and immunity analyzing apparatuses which take measures to actively prevent evaporation of the reagent in the apparatus. Therefore, when a reagent is used for a long time, scheduled calibrations with a comparatively short period are required since evaporation of the reagent is inevitable and accordingly change in the concentration affects the accuracy of analysis.

A reagent supplying apparatus having a measure to prevent evaporation of reagent is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,455,280. The reagent supplying apparatus comprises a turntable supporting a plurality of reagent vessels, and caps attached to the turntable itself and being in one-to-one correspondence to the reagent vessels arranged on the turntable. In this conventional technology, the evaporation of liquid reagent is prevented by capping a reagent vessel with a cap with a spring.

In an apparatus in which a vessel and a cap are separately formed and the cap is attached to the apparatus in advance as in the reagent supplying apparatus of the U.S. PATENT No. 4,455,280, one-to-one correspondence between the vessel and the cap having the same content is always necessary because there is possibility of carry-over due to attaching of the content in a vessel to a cap if the vessel is set at an arbitrary position to the cap arranged in a given position in the apparatus every time when the vessel is set to the apparatus. This eliminates the freedom of setting position of vessels.

Further, if the vessels and the caps are formed separately, an operator has to do attaching and detaching of the vessel caps every time when the vessels are set to an apparatus or kept in a storage.

An object of the present invention is to provide an analyzing apparatus which includes a movable container holding table for holding a plurality of liquid containers each of which has a container body accommodating a liquid, an opening portion, and a cap attached to the container body so as to be capable of opening and closing the opening portion.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an analyzing apparatus which is suitable for preventing an operator from attaching and detaching caps when liq-

uid containers are set on a movable container holding table.

Also another object of the present invention is to provide an analyzing apparatus which is suitable for certainly opening the opening portion of the liquid container.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide an analyzing apparatus in which the maintenance and inspection work of the movable container holding table is not interfered.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide an analyzing apparatus which is capable of manipulating the caps so as to efficiently opening and closing the opening portions of the liquid containers.

According to the present invention, An analyzing apparatus is provided which comprises (1) a movable container holding table for holding a plurality of liquid containers, each of the liquid containers having a container body accommodating a liquid, an opening portion, and a cap attached to the container body so as to be capable of opening and closing the opening portion, (2) a cap manipulator for manipulating the cap so as to open the opening portion, and (3) a pipetter for aspirating the liquid in the container whose opening portion is opened therethrough and delivering the aspirated liquid to a liquid receiving container.

According to another aspect of the present invention, the analyzing apparatus further comprises means for moving the cap manipulator between a first and second positions spaced apart from each other, the cap manipulator manipulating the cap so as to open the opening portion at the first position.

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the cap is hinged to the liquid container body so as to be rotatable around a first rotating axis.

According to another preferred embodiment of the present invention, each cap has a projecting portion and the cap manipulator comprises a hook, the cap manipulator engaging the hook with the projecting portion and moving the hook so as to open the opening portion of the liquid container having the projecting portion with which the hook is engaged.

According to an additional preferred embodiment of the present invention, the hook has a second rotating axis positioned in the proximity of the first rotating axis so as to be rotated around the second rotating axis.

According to a yet another preferred embodiment of the present invention, the cap manipulator rotates the hook around the second rotating axis in a first rotating direction so that the hook is directed to the cap, moves the hook in a horizontal direction so that the hook is located at a position at which the same is capable of being engaged with the projecting portion and then rotates the hook around the second rotating axis in a second rotating direction reverse to the first rotating direction with the hook being engaged with the projecting portion so as to open the opening portion.

According to a further preferred embodiment of the present invention, the cap manipulator comprises a contact portion integrated with the hook, the contact portion

contacting the cap when the hook is rotated in the first rotating direction, and means for elastically urging the contact portion in the first rotating direction. Preferably, the contact portion urging means comprises a coil spring.

According to an additional aspect of the present invention, the cap manipulator rotates the hook in the first direction so as to bring the hook into contact with the cap to close the opening portion of the liquid container having the cap into contact with which the hook is brought.

According to a yet another aspect of the present invention, the analyzing apparatus further comprises means for keeping the container body of the liquid container stationary when the opening portion thereof is opened.

According to a further aspect of the present invention, each cap has a projecting portion and the cap manipulator comprises a plurality of hooks, the cap manipulator substantially simultaneously engaging the hooks with corresponding projecting portions respectively and moving the books so as to substantially simultaneously open the opening portions of the liquid containers having the projecting portions with which the hooks are engaged.

According to a further additional aspect of the present invention, the cap manipulator rotates the hooks in the first direction so as to bring the hooks into contact with corresponding caps respectively to substantially simultaneously close the opening portions of the liquid containers having the caps into contact with which the hooks are brought.

Other objects and features of the present invention will become from the descriptions of preferred embodiments of the present invention taken in connection with the accompanying drawings.

Embodiments of the present invention will be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG.1 is a schematic plan view of an embodiment of an analyzing apparatus in accordance with the present invention,

FIG.2 is a view, partly in section, showing the positional relationship between a liquid container for a reagent and a nozzle of a pipetter installed in the analyzing apparatus of FIG.1,

FIG.3 is a top view showing the positional relationship between a movable container holding table on which a plurality of liquid containers for reagents are arranged and a cap manipulator device shown in FIG.1,

FIG.4 is a side view of the movable container holding table on which a plurality of liquid containers for reagents are arranged and the cap manipulator device shown in FIG.3,

FIG.5 is a front view of the cap manipulator device shown in FIG.3,

FIG.6 is a top view showing the positional relationship between hooks provided in the cap manipulator

device and corresponding caps of the liquid containers in a state where the hooks can not be engaged with the corresponding caps,

FIG.7 is a top view showing the positional relationship between hooks provided in the cap manipulator device and corresponding caps of the liquid containers in a state where the hooks can be engaged with the corresponding caps,

FIG.8 is an explanatory view showing a state where the hook is at the initial position in a process of opening a opening portion of the liquid container by means of the cap manipulator device,

FIG.9 is an explanatory view showing a state where the hook is lowered to the cap of the liquid container in a state where the cap is set so as to completely close the opening portion of the liquid container in a process of opening the same by means of the cap manipulator device,

FIG.10 is an explanatory view showing a state where the hook is lowered to the cap of the liquid container in a state where the cap is set so as to slightly open the opening portion of the liquid container in a process of opening the same by means of the cap manipulator device,

FIG.11 is an explanatory view showing a state where the cap of the liquid container is at an angular position of 90° with the hook being engaged with the cap, and

FIG.12 is an explanatory view showing a state where the opening portion of the liquid container is closed by rotating the hook with the same being engaged with the cap in a process of closing the opening portion of the liquid container by means of the cap manipulator device.

As shown in FIG.1, a multiplicity of liquid bottles, vessels or containers 4 for accommodating reagents arranged in a reagent container storing device 2 constitutes container units which each comprises three liquid containers prepared for each item to be measured or analyzed. Three liquid containers of each container unit are integrally aligned in a row and each of the container units is arranged on a movable container holding table for reagents, i. e., a rotatable reagent disk 12 as a transferring device along the radial direction thereof. Arranged near the reagent container storing device 2 are a cap manipulator device 1, a sample container holding table 5, a pipetter 3 and so on. Operation of them is controlled with a computer.

As shown in FIG.2, each of the liquid containers 4 is provided with a container body 4a, an opening portion 4b and a lid, cover or cap 16 which has a projecting portion 16a at one end thereof and is coupled at the other end to the container body 4a with a hinge 16a so as to be rotated around the same. The container body 4a and the cap 16 are provided with projecting portions 16d and 16c, respectively. These projecting portions are engaged with each other when the cap 16 is rotated around the hinge 16b by an angle of 90° from a state where it com-

pletely closes the opening portion 4b and its rotation is stopped when the projecting portions 16d and 16c are engaged with each other.

Numeral 5 is a sample container holding table which detachably holds a plurality of sample bottles, vessels or containers 43 and is capable of not only transferring the sample containers 43 around the rotating shaft of a rotating mechanism by the rotating mechanism (not shown) but also positioning the sample containers at plural given positions. Numeral 3 is a pipetter which has a nozzle 15 for pipetting a reagent from the liquid container 4 whose opening portion is opened by manipulating the cap 16 by means of the cap manipulator device 1, and a moving mechanism (not shown) for moving the nozzle 15 in the horizontal and the vertical directions. Numeral 6 is a reaction vessel or container holder which holds disposable liquid receiving vessels or containers, i. e., reaction vessels or containers 44 used for reaction of a sample with the reagent and can control the temperature of the reaction container. Numeral 7 is a reaction container or vessel supplying storage for always storing the reaction containers 44. Numeral 8 is a reaction measuring device for measuring reacting state between a sample and a reagent. Numeral 9 is a reaction container transfer mechanism for transferring the reaction container 44 from the reaction container supplying storage 7 to the reaction container holder 6 which has a moving mechanism (not shown) in the X-Y-Z direction. Numeral 10 is a reacted liquid pipetting mechanism which sucks up the liquid inside the reaction vessel 44 on the reaction container holder 6 and delivers the sucked liquid to the reaction measuring device 8. Numeral 11 is a container collector for collecting the used reaction containers 44. The analyzing apparatus also comprises a power source, a controller, an operating unit, a temperature controller, a display unit, a floppy disk driver, a printer, a pump and so on which are not shown in the figures.

As shown in FIG.1 and FIG.3, the reagent container storing device 2 has the rotatable reagent disk 12 for holding liquid container units each of which is formed by integrating three reagent containers 4 in a row with a frame 42, a supporting shaft (not shown) for supporting the disk 12, a housing 13 for containing the liquid containers 4 holding the disk 12 together with the disk 12, and a cover 14 for covering the liquid containers 4 together with the disk 12. The cover is of an open structure not to interrupt hooks 17 from entering. The disk 12 is rotated with a rotating mechanism to be position the liquid containers 4 at plural given positions.

The cap manipulator device 1 shown in FIG.3 to FIG.5 mainly comprises a cap manipulator 45 for manipulating the cap 16 so as to open and close the opening portion 4a, a cap manipulator moving means 46 for horizontally moving the cap manipulator 45, and a container lift-up preventing device 47 for preventing the container body 4 from lifting up, that is, for keeping the same stationary.

The cap manipulator 45 comprises a hook 17 for manipulating the cap 16 by catching the projecting part

16a thereof and having a detection part 17b for detecting the topmost point of the cap 16 of the liquid container 4, a hook supporting shaft 19 for rotatably supporting the hook 17, a torsion coil spring 34 for pushing the hook 17 rotating around the supporting shaft 19 to the cap 16 of the liquid container, a hook supporting member 18 for supporting the hook 17 and the torsion coil spring 34 and the hook supporting shaft 19 and having a rotating shaft 18a, a ball bearing 20 for rotatably supporting the rotating shaft 18a of the hook supporting member 18, a base 24 for supporting the hook supporting member 18 through the ball bearing 20, a driven link 21 fixed to the end portion of the rotating shaft 18a of the hook supporting member 18 and for giving rotating motion around the rotating shaft 18a of the hook supporting member 18, a main driving link 22 forming a clank mechanism with the driven link 21 and for driving the driven link 21, a roller bearing 23 placed between a pin 22b of the main driving link 22 and a slit of the driven link 21, a pulse motor 25 mounted on the base 24 and for driving the main driving link 22, and a detector 33 for controlling the position for opening and closing operation.

The cap manipulator moving means 46 of FIG.5 comprises two horizontal supporting shafts 26 for supporting the base 24, a linear bearing (not shown) installed between the horizontal supporting shaft 26 and the base 24, a timing belt 27 connected to a belt fixing claw 24b of the base 24, a main driving pulley 29a for driving the timing belt 27, a driven pulley 29b, a pulse motor 30 for horizontally moving, a detected plate 31 for controlling the moving position in the horizontal direction, detectors 34a, 34b for detecting the position, a detector base 32 for mounting the detectors 34a, 34b, and a base 35. The cap manipulator moving means 46 is capable of moving the cap manipulator 45 in the horizontal direction. The container lift-up preventing device 47 in FIG.4 comprises a supporting shaft 40 for rotatably supporting a pushing plate 37 and a suppressing plate 38, a torsion coil spring 41 (FIG.3) attached to the supporting shaft 40 and producing a suppressing force to suppress the lifting-up of the liquid container, a position adjusting torsion coil spring 39 attached to the supporting shaft 40 and adjusting position of the pushing plate 37, and a container lift-up preventing mechanism base 36 for supporting and mounting these parts on the base.

Operation of the apparatus will be described below by taking a typical process.

Initially, the initial positions of the cap manipulator 45 and its hook 17 of the cap manipulator device 1 are defined in order to explain the operation. As shown in FIG.3 and FIG.4, the initial position of the cap manipulator 45 is defined as a position where the hook 17 is in the farthest position from the three liquid containers integrated with the frame 42, and the initial position of the hook 17 is defined as its uppermost position. When the hook 17 is in the initial position, the detected part 22a of the main driving link 22 is in a position entering into the detector 33 by approximately 3.2 mm and the position of the driven link 21 is uniquely determined by the position

of the main driving link 22. As a result, the position is determined as a position where the hook 17 is lifted up to its uppermost position.

The operation will be described below. Before starting analysis, the liquid containers 4 are set on the disk 12 of the reagent container storing device 2. During that time, the caps 16 is kept set so as to close the opening portion 4b of the liquid container 4, and there is no need to manipulate the cap in order to open the opening portion.

When the analysis is started after setting the liquid containers 4, the sample container holding table 5 and the reagent container storing device 2 rotate around the centers of the rotating mechanisms respectively. The sample container holding table 5 transfers the sample container 43 containing a sample to be analyzed to a sample pipetting position which is an intersection of the horizontal moving locus 100 of the pipetter 3 and the rotational locus of the sample container 43. The reagent container storing device 2 transfers a plurality of liquid containers 4 containing the required reagents for individual analyzing items by rotational motion of the disk 12 to an manipulating position of the cap where the horizontal moving direction of the cap manipulator device 1 agrees with the direction of the rotational supporting shaft of the cap 16 and the position is in the side of the cap manipulator 1 on the reagent container storing device 2.

Then, the pipetter 3 horizontally moves the nozzle 15 to the sample pipetting position on the table 5 to suck or aspirate an amount of a sample required for the analysis from the sample container 43 and pours it into the reaction vessel 44.

Next, the cap manipulator 45 of the cap manipulator device 1 moves toward and stops at the liquid container 4 placed in the cap manipulating position while the hook 17 is kept in the initial position shown in FIG.8. The position of the hook 17 to the cap 16 when the cap manipulator stops is a position where the claw 17a of the hook 17 does not catch at the projecting part 16a of the cap 16 as shown in FIG.6. The hook 17 shown in FIG.8 comprises the detection part 17b and the claw 17a.

As to the hook shown in FIG.6, the hook 17 drawn by two dotted chain line shows the hook 17 in the initial position, and the hook 17 drawn by solid line shows the hook 17 in a state where the hook is lowered to the lowermost position to the cap set so as to completely close the opening portion of the liquid container as shown in FIG.9 or shows the hook 17 in a state where the hook is lowered to the lowermost position to the cap set so as to slightly open the opening portion of the liquid container as shown in FIG.10 in the manipulating process of the cap for opening the opening portion of the liquid container shown in FIG.8 to FIG.11. The direction moving the hook 17 from the initial position of the cap manipulator 45 to the position shown in FIG.6 is defined as a forward direction, and moving in the forward direction is called "forward moving" and moving in the opposite direction is called "backward moving".

The forward moving of the hook 17 to the position of FIG.6 is performed in such a way that clockwise rotation of the pulse motor 30 for horizontal movement rotates the main driving pulley 29a and the timing belt 27 and the base 24 jointed to the timing belt 27 with the belt fixing claw 24b is, therefore, driven. Stopping position is controlled by detecting the detection plate 31 fixed to the base 24 with the detector 34b.

After the hook 17 is stopped, it is driven by the pulse motor 25 to be lowered near the rotating shaft 18a of the hook supporting member 18, and it becomes in a state shown by FIG.9 or FIG.10.

This operation is performed with a crank mechanism of the cap manipulator 45 to be described below. By counterclockwise rotation of the pulse motor 25, the main driving link 22 fixed to the pulse motor 25 with screws is also rotated counterclockwise. The force by rotation of the main driving link 22 is transmitted to the driven link 21 while the roller bearing 23 placed in the pin 22b of the main driving link 22, and the driving link 21 is rotated clockwise around the rotating shaft 18a of the hook supporting member 18. At that time, the roller bearing 23 serves to decrease the loss of force and the abrasion due to the friction between the main driving link 22 and the driven link 21. Since the driven link 21 is fixed to the end of the rotating shaft 18a of the hook supporting member 18 with screws, the rotating force of the driven link 21 is transmitted to the hook supporting member 18 to rotate the hook supporting member 18 together with the driven link 21. Therefore, the hook 17 is also rotates clockwise since the hook 17 is supported with the hook supporting member 18.

The above is operation of the crank mechanism in the cap manipulator 45 and operation of the hook 17 accompanied by the operation of the crank mechanism.

When the hook is lowered, the amount of movement in rotation of the hook supporting member 18 is controlled with number of pulses given to the pulse motor 25. The hook supporting member 18 is lowered to and stopped at a position when the detection part 17b of the hook 17 touches to the uppermost point of the cap 16 as shown in FIG.9 or FIG.10 and the torsion coil spring 34 is bent. At that time, the position of the hook 17 is automatically adjusted by the torsion coil spring 34 in such a way as to meet with the cap 16 by touching of the detection part 17b to the topmost point of the cap 16 in the liquid container 4 as shown in FIG.9 or FIG.10 depending on the state of the bottle cap 16 and then stopped. FIG.9 shows a state where the cap 16 is set so as to completely close the opening portion, and FIG.10 shows a state where the cap 16 is set so as to slightly open the opening portion. The difference in level of the cap caused by the individual difference due to variation in the dimension of the liquid container and the difference in the opening degree of the opening portion can be absorbed by the torsion coil spring 34 by which the position of the hook 17 is automatically adjusted. Further, it is also possible to absorb the relative difference among the liquid containers due to the deviation in the dimension of the liquid

container, the manufacturing allowance and dimensional allowance of the apparatus caused in a case where a plurality of opening portions are opened at a time.

When the hook 17 is stopped in the state shown in FIG.9 or FIG.10, the cap manipulator 45 starts the forward moving while keeping the state and proceeds up to a position where the claw 17a of the hook 17 shown in FIG.7 overlap with the projecting part 16a of the cap 16 and stops. The amount of movement is controlled by the number of pulses given to the pulse motor 30 for moving.

Then, the hook 17 is lifted up around the rotating shaft 18a of the hook supporting member 18 by the crank mechanism of the cap manipulator 45 and stops at the position shown in FIG.11. At that time, the claw 17a of the hook 17 catches the projecting part 16a of the cap of the liquid container 4 and manipulates the cap so as to open the opening portion by acting a rotating force agreeing with the opening direction of the opening portion. This operation is performed in such a way that the main driving link 22 is rotated clockwise by the clockwise rotation of the pulse motor 25, and accordingly the hook supporting member 18 is rotated counterclockwise around its rotating shaft 18a together with the driven link 21. The stopped position of the hook 17 shown in FIG.11 is a position where the cap 16 is rotated by an angle of 90° in order to completely open the opening portion. The stopped position is controlled by the number of pulses given to the pulse motor 25. If the liquid container 4 is not fixed to the disk 12, the liquid container 4 is lifted up by the force of the hook 17 for manipulating the cap 16 when the opening portion is opened. Therefore, in order to prevent the liquid container 4 from lifting-up, it is necessary to fix the liquid container 4 to the disk 12 with some means.

In the apparatus of the embodiment, the container lift-up preventing device 47 is used to suppresses the lift-up of the liquid container 4. The lift-up preventing device 47 serves as follows.

When the motor 30 moves the base 24 forward to transfer the hook 17 to the position shown in FIG.7, a fin 24a of the base 24 proceeds forward while pushing the pushing plate 37. The pushing plate 37 pushed by the fin 24a is rotated around the supporting shaft 40, and interposed between the pushing plate 37 and the suppressing plate 38 to rotate the suppressing plate 38 around the supporting shaft 40 at the same time by the torsion coil spring 41 attached to the supporting shaft 40. Although the suppressing plate 38 spots to rotate when the suppressed plate touches to the frame 42, the pushing plate 37 continues to rotate to some extent after the suppressing plate stops until the base 24 stops. That is, the gap between the pushing plate 38 and the suppressing plate 38 is decreased and the torsion coil spring 41 interposed between the both plates is bent. The recovering force of the bent torsion coil spring 41 becomes a suppressing force to suppress lifting-up of the liquid container 4 to prevent the same from lifting-up.

As described above, the lift-up preventing device 47 is operated by forward movement of the base 24 to sup-

press lifting-up of the liquid container 4 when the cap is lifted with the hook 17.

After the hook 17 lifting up the cap 16 around its rotating supporting point, the cap manipulator 45 is moved backward while keeping its state as it is, and the hook 17 is returned to the position shown in FIG.6. By returning of the hook 17 to the position shown in FIG. 6, the claw 17a of the hook 17 is detached from the projecting part 16a of the cap 16. The cap 16 can kept stationary at an angle of 90° with respect to the horizontal even when the claw 17a of the hook 17 is detached.

As the base 24 moves backward, the pushing plate 37 is released from the pushing force of the fin 24a. When the pushing plate 37 is released from the pushing force of the fin 24a, the position of the pushing plate 37 is returned to the original position by the coil spring 39 for adjusting position. At the same time, the suppressing plate 38 is also returned to the original position and the force to suppress the bottle is eliminated.

After backward moving of the cap manipulator 45, the hook 17 is raised up to the initial position shown in FIG.8 by the crank mechanism. The stopping of the hook 17 at the initial position is controlled by detection of the detection part 22a of the main driving link 22 with the detector 33.

The cap manipulator 45 is driven by the pulse motor 30 for horizontally moving while the hook 17 is kept in the initial position and returned to the initial position which is positioned by detection of the detection plate 31 with the detector 34a, and the opening operation is completed. The cap manipulator device 1 placed in the initial position after completion of opening operation does not interfere with operations of the other mechanisms of the apparatus at all.

The above is the procedure of opening operation of the opening portion of the liquid container 4 using the cap manipulator device 1. Although three caps are simultaneously manipulated in this embodiment, only one cap or two bottle caps may be simultaneously manipulated. It is also possible to simultaneously manipulate four or more caps for simultaneously opening four or more opening portions by increasing the number of the hooks 17 and the number of the liquid containers arranged on the disk 12.

Next, among the three liquid containers 4 whose opening portions are opened, a liquid container containing a reagent required for analysis is transferred to the pipetting position by rotation of the disk 12 to be pipetted. The pipetting positions of the liquid containers 4 coincide with the intersections of the locus of the nozzle position due to the horizontal movement of the pipetter 3 and the moving locus of the entrance of the liquid containers due to rotation of the disk 12. It is, therefore, possible to pipette from a liquid container 4 placed at the inner side of the disk 12, and it is also possible to improve the efficiency of pipetting from an arbitrary liquid container 4 and as a result it is possible to shorten the time during which the opening portion of the liquid container 4 is kept open.



After sucking of the required reagent, the pipetter 3 moves the nozzle 15 onto the reaction container 44 to deliver the reagent. After repeating of pipetting of reagent from the other reagent bottles 4 in the similar way, the pipetting operation is completed.

As shown in FIG. 1, since the pipetter 3 of the embodiment is installed so that the horizontal moving locus of the nozzle of the pipetter and the rotating locus of liquid containers 4 arranged in the reagent bottle holding mechanism 2 have intersections and the horizontal moving locus of the nozzle of the pipetter and the rotating locus of the sample containers 43 arranged in the sample bottle holding mechanism 5 have an intersection, both pipetting of sample and pipetting of reagent can be performed using the same pipetter 3.

After a certain time elapsed, the liquid in the reaction container 44 is pipetted to the reaction measuring mechanism 8 using the reacted liquid pipetting mechanism 10 to be measured. The reaction container 44 after completion of pipetting is transferred to the disposing container 11 with the reaction container transfer mechanism 9 to be disposed.

Then, the reaction container transfer mechanism 9 transfers new reaction container 44 from the reaction container storage 7 to the reaction container holding mechanism 6 in order to prepare the next analysis.

The operation of the reacted liquid pipetting mechanism 10, the reaction measuring mechanism 8 and the reaction container transfer mechanism 9 can be composed using well known technologies and mechanisms.

On the other hand, after completion of the pipetting of reagent, the liquid container 4 whose opening portion is opened is transferred to the cap manipulating position by rotation of the disk 12.

When the disk 12 is stopped, the cap manipulator 45 of the cap manipulator device 1 is moved forward by the horizontal moving mechanism, and the hook 17 is moved up to the position shown in FIG. 7. The amount of the movement is controlled by the number of pulses given to the pulse motor 30.

Then, as shown in FIG. 12, the hook 17 moves downward and manipulates the cap 16 so as to close the opening portion of the liquid container while the claw 17a of the hook 17 gives a rotating force to the top surface of the cap 16 by rotating the hook around the rotating shaft 18a of the hook supporting member 18. At that time, the rotation of the hook supporting member 18 is controlled by the number of pulses given to the pulse motor 25. When the cap 16 is manipulated so as to close the opening portion of the liquid container, the individual difference due to deviation in dimension of the liquid containers 4 and the relative difference among the liquid containers 4 when a plurality of liquid containers are operated at a time become a problem. However, the problem can be solved by the automatic adjusting function of the torsion coil spring 34 similarly to the problem in the opening operation. Further, by employing the torsion coil springs having different recovering forces, the closing degree of the opening portion with the cap 16

can be adjusted. After the opening portion is closed, the hook 17 is returned to the initial position shown in FIG. 8 by the operation of the crank mechanism.

After that, the cap manipulator 45 is returned to the initial position, and the closing operation is completed. Although three opening portions are simultaneously closed in this embodiment, two or less opening portions may be simultaneously closed. It is also possible to simultaneously close four or more opening portions by modifying the construction a little.

Analysis is continued by repeating the above operation.

In the cap manipulator device 1 according to the present invention, the cap manipulator 45 is constructed with a crank mechanism. However, the mechanism may be constructed with gears or a timing belt. Similarly, although the horizontal moving using the cap manipulator moving means 46 is performed with a timing belt, a rack-and-pinion mechanism or the like may be employed. Further, although the cap manipulator device 1 in the embodiment performs manipulating of the cap 16, the liquid container is not limited to that for reagents and the opening and closing operation of a liquid container is possible as far as the bottle and the cap are integrated in a unit.

Furthermore, the movement of the pipetter 3 is not limited to straight moving. The pipetter may be rotated, for example, around the supporting shaft which supports the pipetter as far as the pipetter 3 comprises a horizontally moving means such as to form intersections with the rotating locus of the plural liquid containers arranged in the container holding mechanism.

Since the embodiment of the analyzing apparatus described above can deal with the liquid container in which the container body and the cap are integrated in a unit, an operator is released from the complex work of attaching and detaching the liquid containers which is required when the liquid containers are set or stored in the apparatus.

The cap manipulator device drives the hook, so that the force required for manipulating the cap becomes a rotating force the direction of which agrees with the direction of opening and closing the opening portion. Therefore, the cap manipulator can suppress loss in the force to open and close the opening portion to the minimum, and can certainly perform opening and closing of the opening portion with a small force, and evaporation of the content in the liquid container can be effectively prevented.

The cap manipulator device has a mechanism which horizontally moves in the direction of row of the liquid containers arranged in a line, and can be accessed to the liquid containers only when the opening portions of the liquid containers are to be opened or closed and can be drawn back without interrupting with the operations of the other mechanisms of the analyzing apparatus when opening or closing of the opening portions of the liquid containers is not required. Therefore, there is no need to stop the operations of the other mechanisms dur-

ing analysis, and accordingly there is an effect to shorten the operating time of the analyzing apparatus.

Since the cap manipulator device has the cap manipulator and the cap manipulator moving means, both operations of manipulating the cap to open and close the opening portions of the liquid containers can be performed with the same mechanism. Since the cap manipulator has a mechanism for adjusting the position of the hook so as to meet with the position of the cap, the individual difference due to deviation in the dimension of liquid containers, the manufacturing allowance and the dimensional allowance of the apparatus, and the relative differences among individual liquid containers appearing when a plurality of liquid containers are used can be absorbed, and consequently a plurality of caps can be manipulated simultaneously.

The container storing device is capable of transmitting the liquid containers around the center of the disk for supporting the liquid containers and capable of positioning the liquid containers at plural given positions, and the pipetter has the horizontal moving means and the vertical moving means serving above the container storing device. Therefore, pipetting of the contents in the liquid containers can be performed at plural intersecting points determined by the moving locus of the pipetter in the horizontal direction and the rotating locus of the plural liquid containers arranged in the radial direction of the container storing device, and the efficiency of pipetting can be improved. Consequently, since evaporation can be prevented by shortening the opening time of the opening portion of the liquid container, it is possible to provide an analyzing apparatus capable of performing an accurate analysis for a long time without calibration.

According to the present invention, since a liquid container comprises a container body, an opening portion and a cap coupled to the container body and the cap is manipulated by a cap manipulator device so that the opening portion is opened and closed, the opening and closing operation can be certainly performed automatically, setting position of the bottle in a transfer device can be freely changed, and the limitation to limit number of reagent kinds is eliminated. Further, in the present invention, existence of the cap manipulation device does not interfere with maintenance work or inspection work of the container transfer device in the container storing device. Furthermore, by providing a plurality of hooks, it is possible to simultaneously open and close the opening portions of a plurality of liquid containers required in the same analyzing item.

#### Claims

1. An analyzing apparatus, comprising:

- (1) a movable container holding table (12) for holding a plurality of liquid containers (4), each of the liquid containers having a container body (4a) accommodating a liquid, an opening portion (4b), and a cap (16) attached to the con-

tainer body so as to be capable of opening and closing the opening portion,

- (2) a cap manipulator (45) for manipulating the cap so as to open the opening portion, and
- (3) a pipetter (3) for aspirating the liquid in the container whose opening portion is opened therethrough and delivering the aspirated liquid to a liquid receiving container (44).

2. An analyzing apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising means (46) for moving the cap manipulator between a first and second positions spaced apart from each other, the cap manipulator manipulating the cap so as to open the opening portion at the first position.

3. An analyzing apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the cap is hinged to the liquid container body so to be rotatable around a first rotating axis (16b).

4. An analyzing apparatus according to claim 3, wherein each cap has a projecting portion (16a) and the cap manipulator comprises a hook (17), the cap manipulator engaging the hook with the projecting portion and moving the hook so as to open the opening portion of the liquid container having the projecting portion with which the hook is engaged.

5. An analyzing apparatus according to claim 4, wherein the hook has a second rotating axis positioned in the proximity of the first rotating axis so as to be rotated around the second rotating axis (18a).

6. An analyzing apparatus according to claim 5, wherein the cap manipulator rotates the hook around the second rotating axis in a first rotating direction so that the hook is directed to the cap, moves the hook in a horizontal direction so that the hook is located at a position at which the same is capable of being engaged with the projecting portion and then rotates the hook around the second rotating axis in a second rotating direction reverse to the first rotating direction with the hook being engaged with the projecting portion so as to open the opening portion.

7. An analyzing apparatus according to claim 6, wherein the cap manipulator comprises a contact portion (17b) integrated with the hook, the contact portion contacting the cap when the hook is rotated in the first rotating direction, and means (34) for elastically urging the contact portion in the first rotating direction.

8. An analyzing apparatus according to claim 7, wherein the contact portion urging means comprises a coil spring (34).

9. An analyzing apparatus according to any one of claims 4 to 8, wherein the cap manipulator rotates the hook in the first direction so as to bring the hook into contact with the cap to close the opening portion of the liquid container having the cap into contact with which the hook is brought. 5
10. An analyzing apparatus according to claim 9, further comprising means (47) for keeping the container body of the liquid container stationary when the opening portion thereof is opened. 10
11. An analyzing apparatus according to claim 3, wherein each cap has a projecting portion (16a) and the cap manipulator comprises a plurality of hooks (17), the cap manipulator substantially simultaneously engaging the hooks with corresponding projecting portions respectively and moving the hooks so as to substantially simultaneously open the opening portions of the liquid containers having the projecting portions with which the hooks are engaged. 15 20
12. An analyzing apparatus according to claim 11, wherein the cap manipulator rotates the hooks in the first direction so as to bring the hooks into contact with corresponding caps respectively to substantially simultaneously close the opening portions of the liquid containers having the caps into contact with which the hooks are brought. 25 30

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FIG. 1

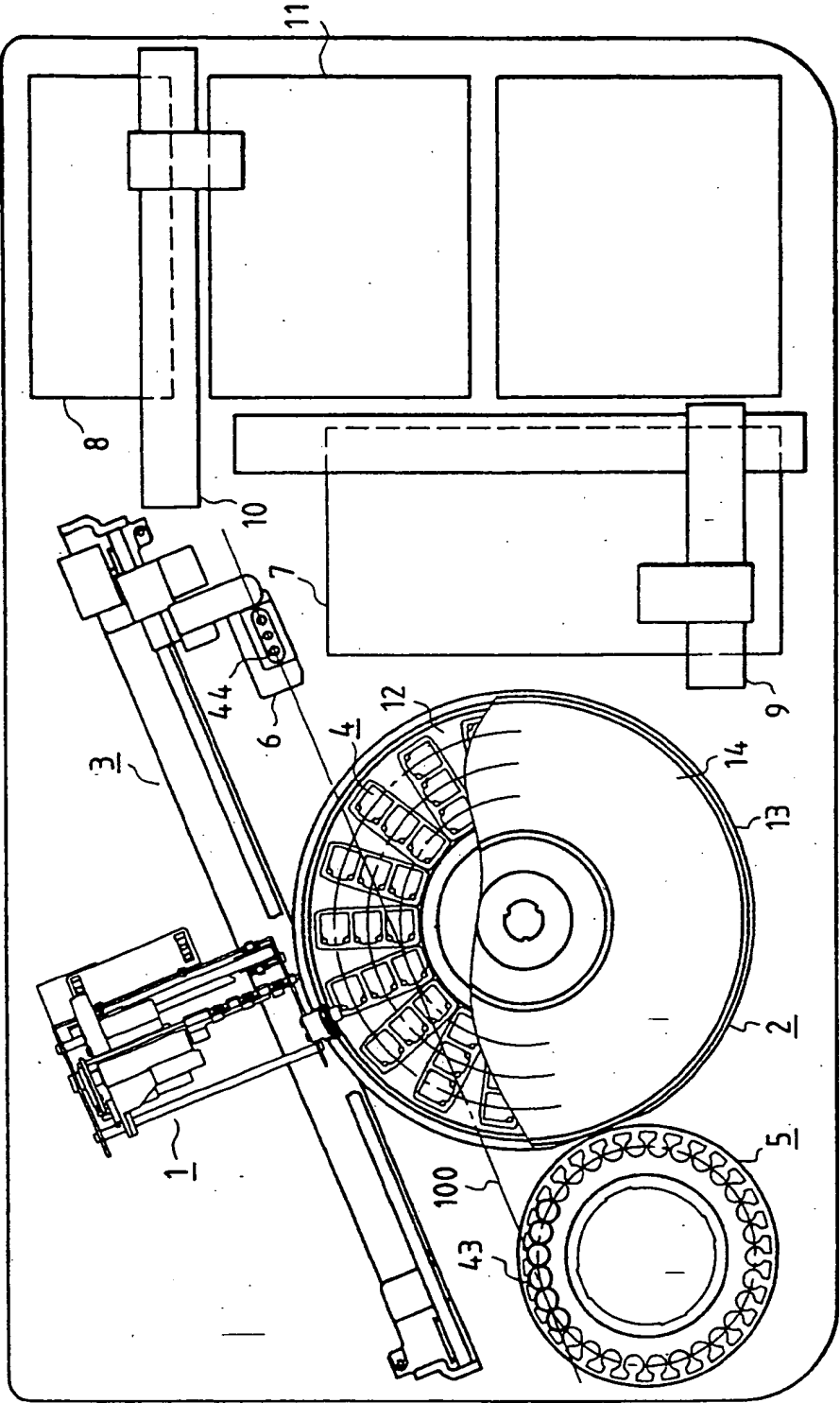
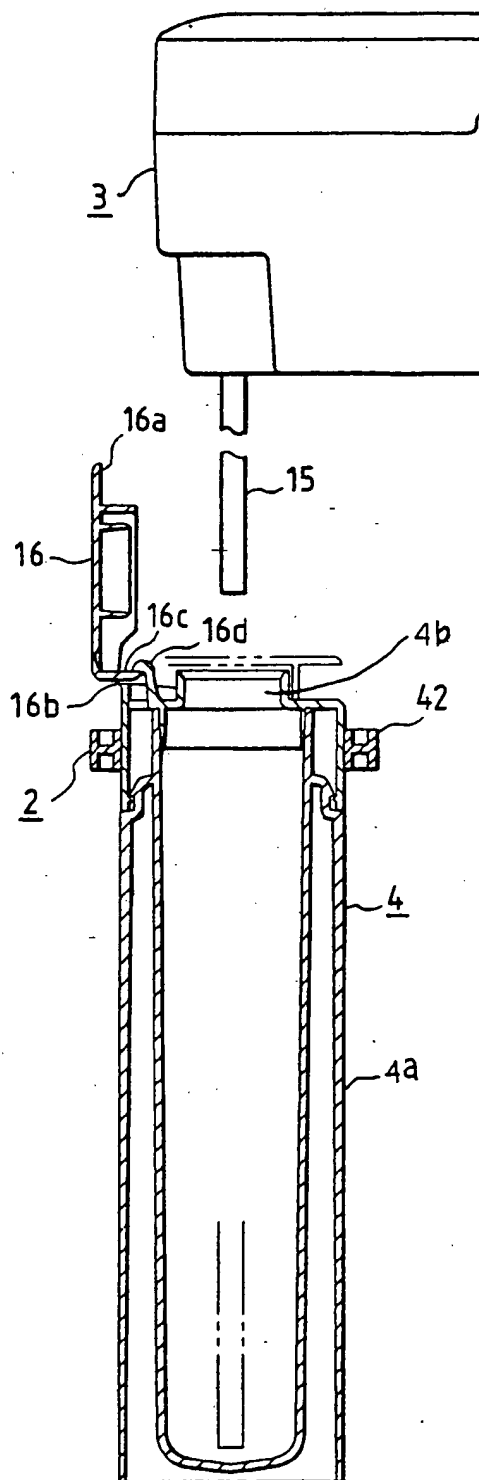


FIG. 2



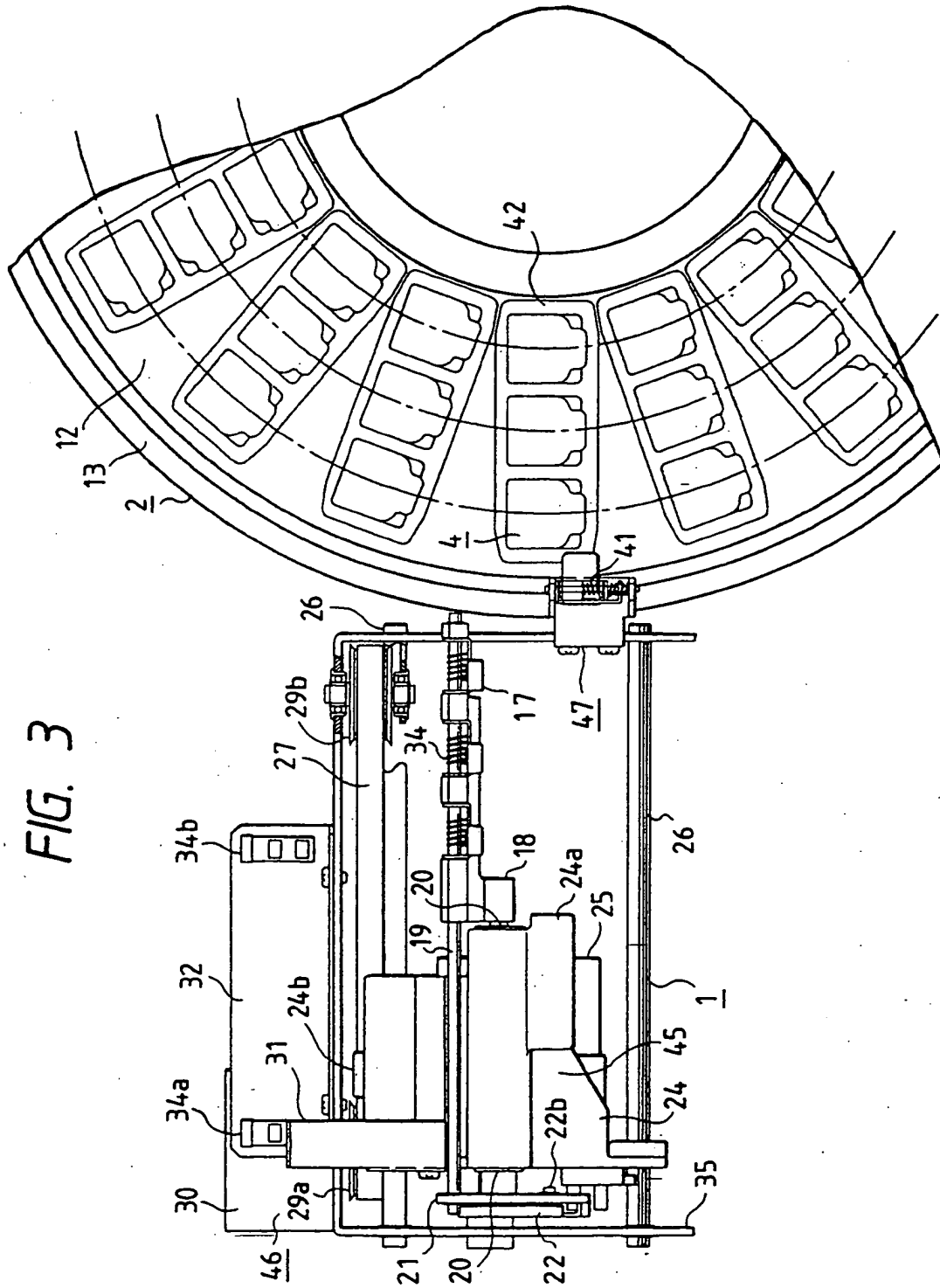


FIG. 4

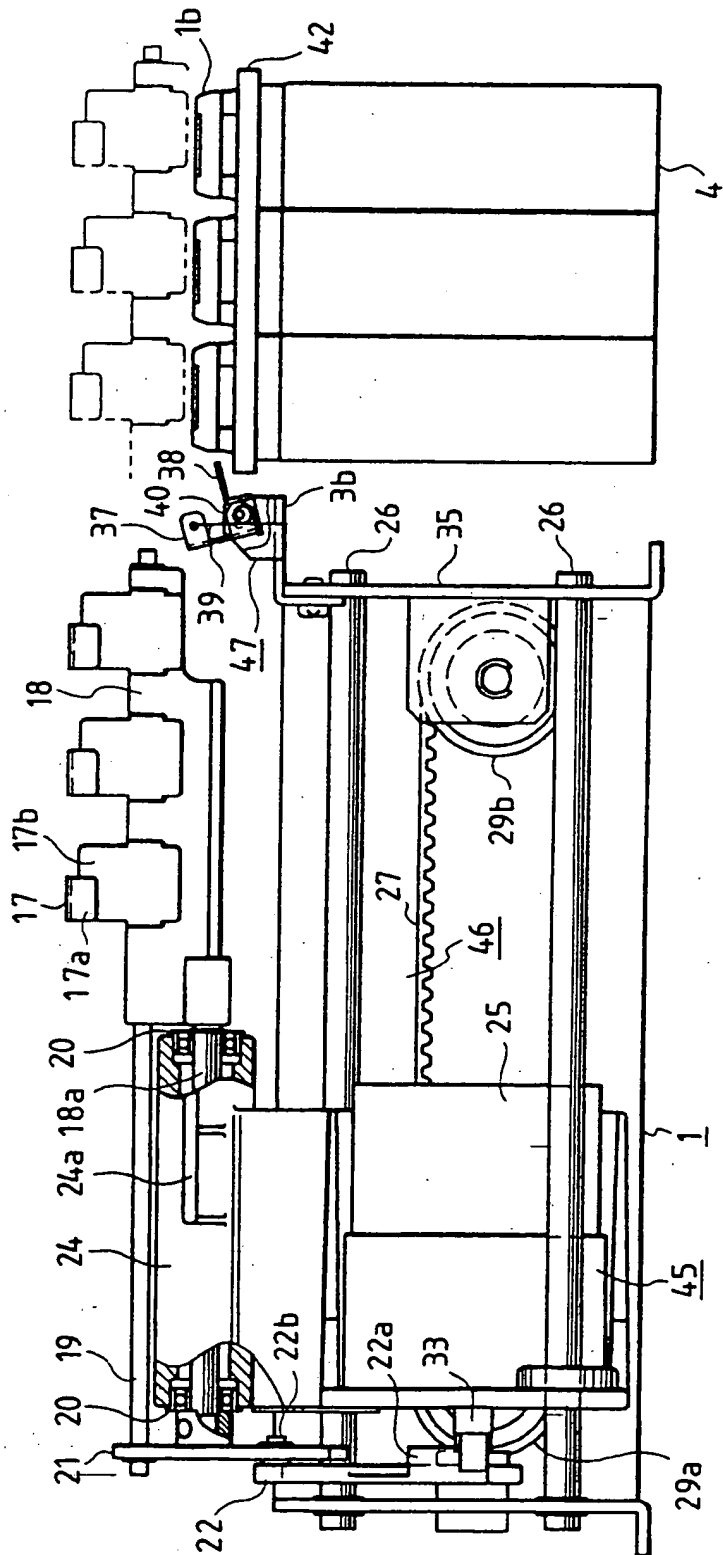


FIG. 5

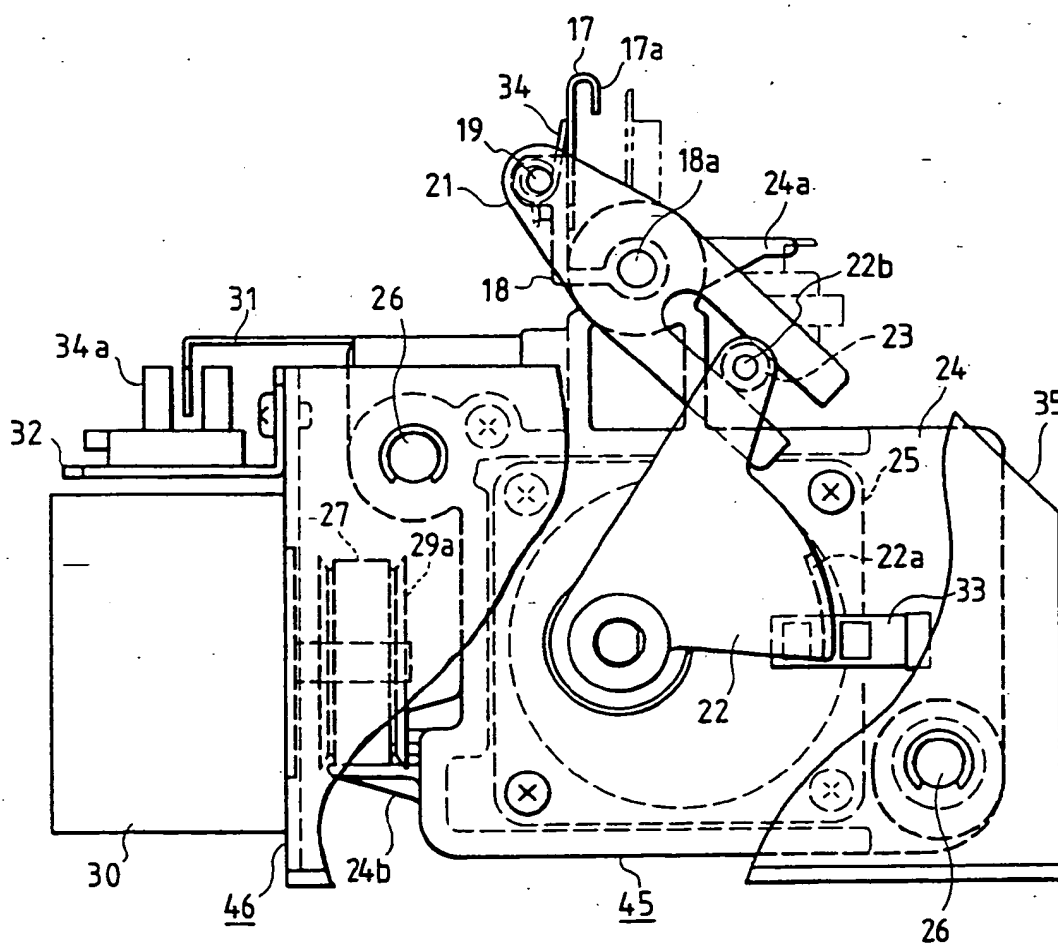




FIG. 6

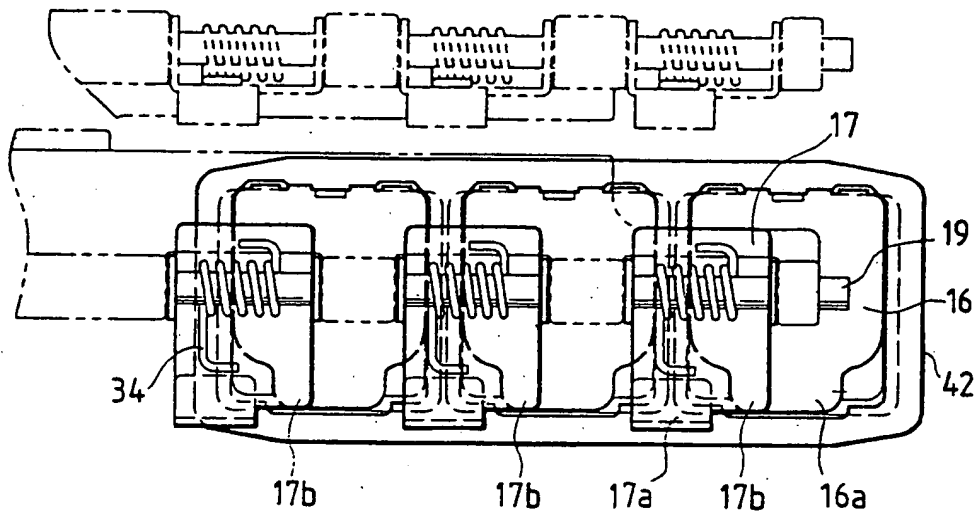
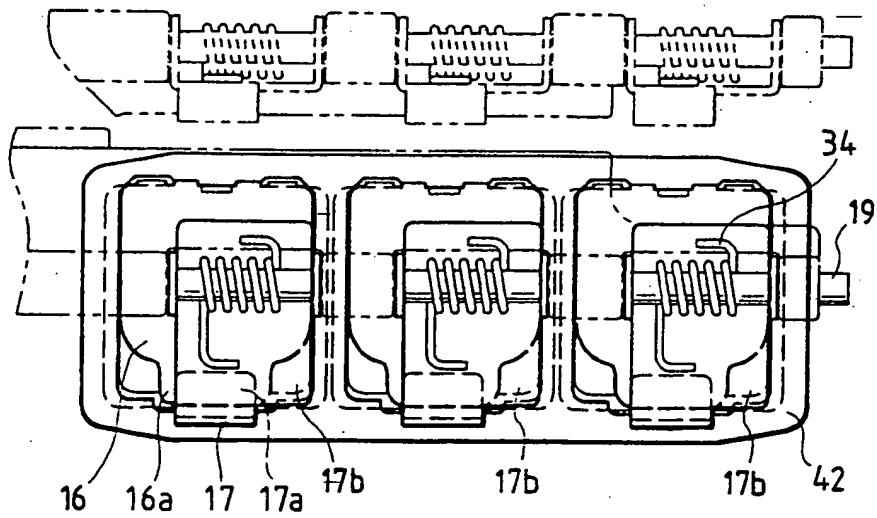


FIG. 7



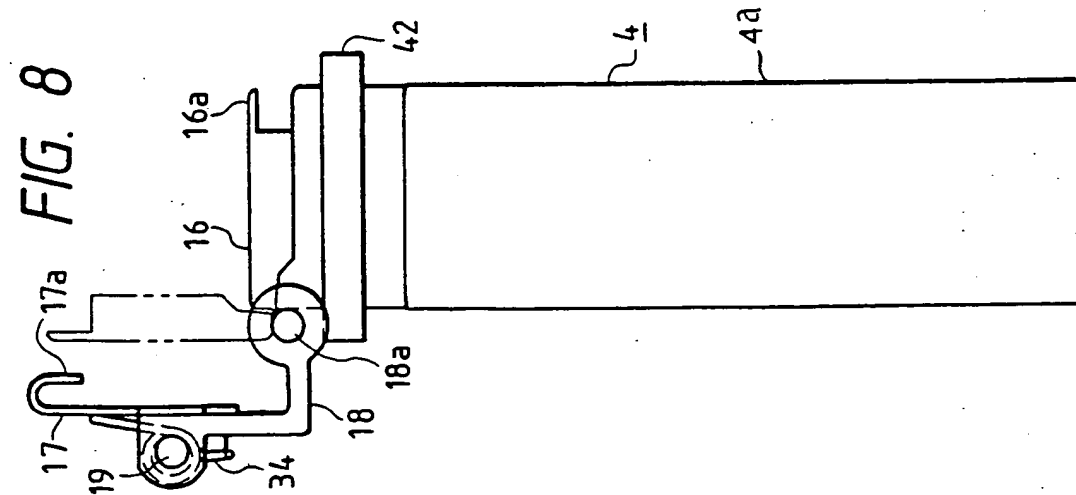
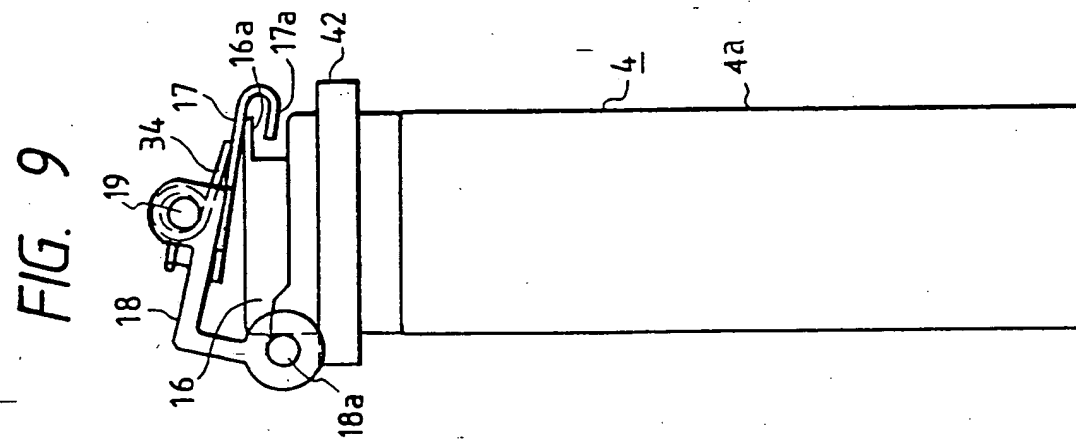
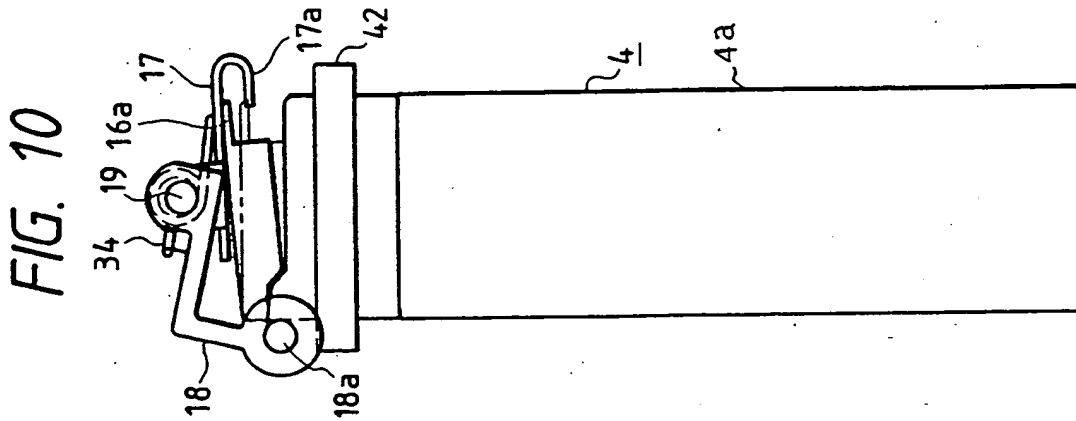


FIG. 11

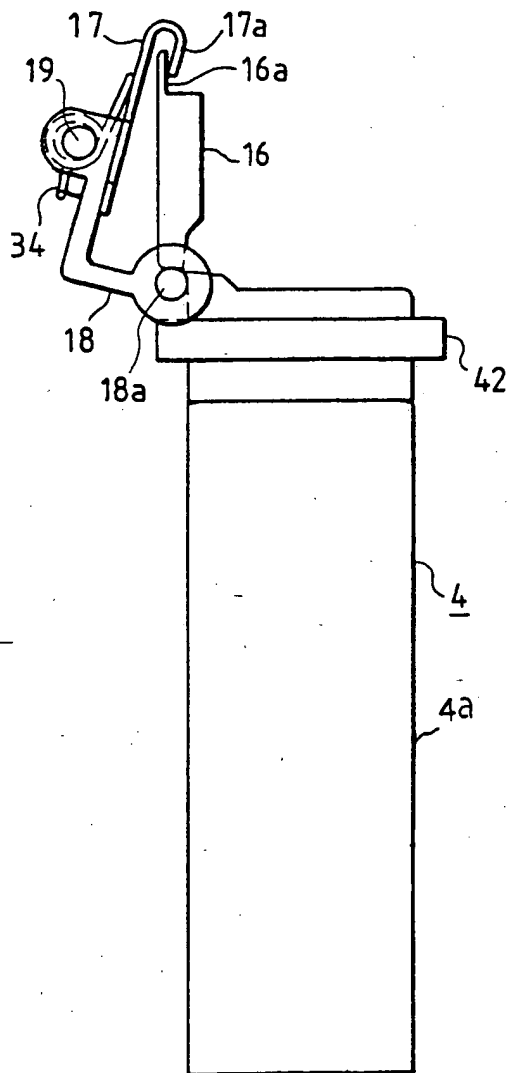
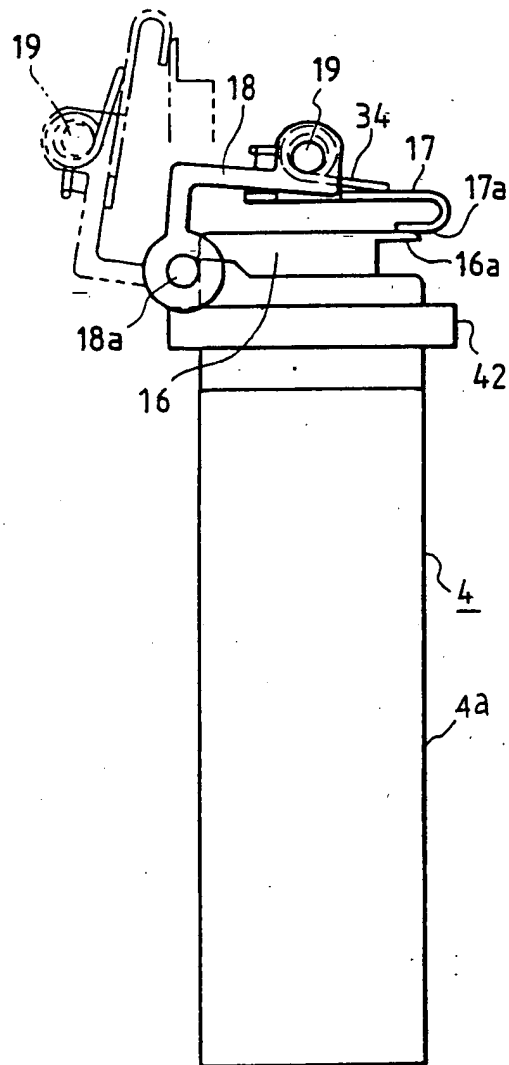
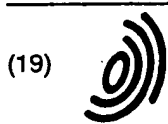


FIG. 12



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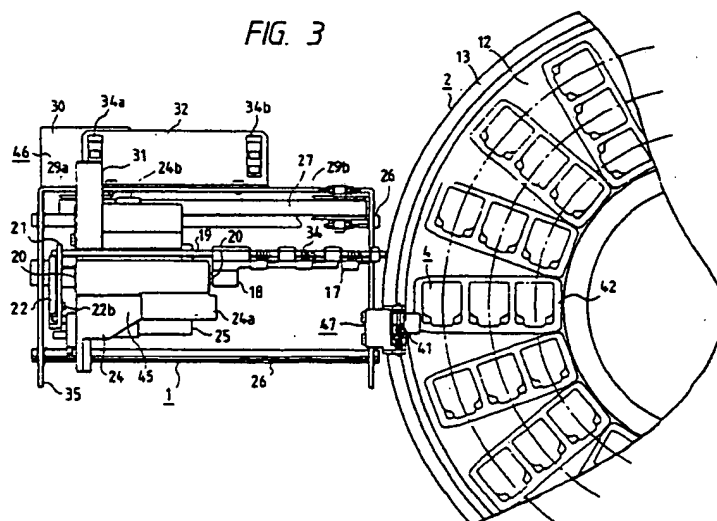
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(54) Analyzing apparatus

(57) An analyzing apparatus comprises a movable container holding table (12) on which a plurality of the liquid containers (4) are arranged, which each comprises a container body (4a) accommodating a liquid such as a reagent, an opening portion (4b), and a cap (16) hinged to the container body. The analyzing apparatus further comprises a cap manipulator (45) device

including a hook (17) for manipulating the cap (16) so as to open and close the opening portion (4b) of the liquid container (4). The liquid in the liquid container (4) whose opening portion (4b) is opened is aspirated through the opening portion and delivered to a liquid receiving container (44).

FIG. 3



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European Patent  
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## EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 95 11 4812

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
X	EP 0 543 638 A (SYNTEX INC) 26 May 1993 * column 1, line 1 - column 2, line 6 * * column 14, line 52 - column 15, line 44; figures *	1-3	G01N35/04 B67B7/16
X A	WO 93 20443 A (ABBOTT LAB) 14 October 1993 * page 34, line 33 - page 35, line 3; figures 4A, 4B *	1-3 4	
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 017, no. 667 (M-1524), 9 December 1993 & JP 05 221487 A (NITTEC CO LTD), 31 August 1993, * abstract *	1,2,4,5	
A	EP 0 523 425 A (EASTMAN KODAK CO ;KODAK AG (DE)) 20 January 1993 * the whole document *	1	
D,A	US 4 455 280 A (SHINOHARA TOSHIO ET AL) 19 June 1984 * the whole document *	1	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6) B01L B67B G01N
A	US 4 858 502 A (WARBURG RICHARD J) 22 August 1989 * the whole document *	1-4	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 20 May 1998	Examiner Bindon, C
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

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